The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Discovery of the Precious Metal in the Black Hills—Traditions of its Existence—An Immense Central Deposit Yet Unearthed.

(From the New York Herald).

ROCKY MOUNTAINS, August 25, 1874.

The reported discovery of gold in the Black Hills by Custer's expedition is occasioning great excitement along the Upper Missouri, especially in the vicinity of Bismarck, where the existence of rich mines in the Black Hills has long been believed in. Although the existence of precious metals in the Black Hills is now for the first time definitely announced to the world, the fact has long been known to soldiers, trappers, guides and hunters. Our army officers have frequently spoken of them and exhibited specimens of gold brought into the forts by Indians. As early as 1862 an Indian from the Black Hills visited Fort Laramie, bringing with him a considerable quantity of gold dust and a number of

Fine Nuggets.

So many persons were anxious to get his gold that the Indian became alarmed and threw it into the Platt River. In 1866 a Crow chief gave to Major Burt, at Fort Pall Kearney, on the Powder River, a spicula of pure gold as thick, and almost as long as a Faber lead pencil. At the same year soldiers found gold in many places along the Powder River, Big Horn, Clear Fork, Piney, Goose, Wolf, Trout Creeks and Tongue and Little North Rivers. In 1864, it is related, Mr. Bullock, a post trader, through some private arrangement with a chief of the Black Hills, established a trade in gold and got $20,000 out of the Indians in a short time. During 1869 two Indians frequently brought gold to the forts and sold it. When pressed to discover where they obtained it, they said Gerry's Creek, a place in the Black Hills, above Fort Laramie. Some white men bribed these Indians to show them the place, and the party started out, but in the night the Indians deserted and the white men had to return. Two Indians, now at Whetstone Agency, say they know of a place in a creek, not far from Laramie, where the bed of the stream is lined with yellow shale rock, filled with gold. The rock is so rotten, they state, that they have often picked out pieces of gold with their butcher knives. It is a well-known fact that several years ago an Indian brought into Fort Laramie about a quart of rotten shale rock collected up in a dirty cloth, and upon examination it was found to contain over $200 worth of gold. He would not tell where he got it, but the shale showed water marks and had evidently been dug from the bottom of a stream.

The Big Horn Expedition.

In January, 1870, the famous "Big Horn Gold Expedition" was organized. Fully five hundred persons enrolled, but less than one hundred and sixty started. Your correspondent saw this expedition at Fort Steele, Wyoming Territory, June, 1870, and it was thoroughly provisioned, equipped and provided with every means of locomotion and defence. It became the subject of Congressional action, and a determined effort was made to abrogate the Sioux treaty of 1866, that it might march through Red Cloud's lands. The Government warned the leaders of the expedition that it would be unlawful for them to pursue the route they had marked out; but the expedition started, and had marched over 850 miles when General Auger ordered his cavalry to pursue the "Big Horners" and compel them to return. They were overhauled on Grey Bull River, a tributary of the Big Horn and distant about 250 miles north of Bryan station, on the Union Pacific Railroad. Some of the explorers pushed on through to Montana and came out at Fort Ellis, but the body of the expedition returned with the troops to Fort Brown, in the Wind River valley, and marched thence to South Pass, where the men were disbanded. The exploration produced great excitement in the West at the time and came near causing a general Indian war.

Reticence of the Indians.

It is almost impossible to get Indians to tell of the existence of gold in their country, and it is rarely they can be coaxed or bribed into showing white men where it is to be found. Old John, for a bottle of whisky, discovered the White Pine mines to Captain Collier, and Natty Gamo, for a keg of the same stuff, showed the white men the Sweetwater gold mines, but these are isolated instances. Long ago the famous Catholic priest, Father Smet, who spent most of his life among the wild Indian tribes of the West, told the Sioux if the white men found there was gold in their country they would come, drive out the game and take possession of the land. The Father seemed to have a very high opinion of Yankee enterprise, for he told the Crows, "So much do the pale faces love gold that to possess it they will kill one another, cross mountains and rivers—yea, go through fire and risk their son's' salvation or sell themselves outright, to the devil to obtain it." The Indian shrewdly remembered the teachings of the old priest, and not one of them to this day will show white man where there are gold or silver mines. In some tribes it is made

A Penalty of Death

to discover the presence of precious metals, and no Indian could live if through any act of his a horde of miners were brought into a country belonging to the Indians. His tribe would certainly kill him. That vast quantities of gold exist in the Black Hills, there is not a doubt, and that it will soon be found and made subservient to the wants and conveniences of man is equally certain. Professor Agassiz declared that there were only three great deposits of gold in the world—one in Africa, one in Australia and the other somewhere in the basin of the Rocky Mountains. James Garder Austin said—"One day such vast quantities of gold will be found in the Rocky Mountains of America as almost to shake the value of that most precious of all metals." I have been in the Rocky Mountain country since 1864, and all my experience goes to convince me that the mines of Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming are but

The Outlying Spurs

of a great central deposit. Just where it will be found of course it is impossible to tell, but I believe it exists either in the Big Horn Big Horn Mountains or in the Black Hills, and if in the Black Hills Custer would be as likely to strike it as any one. The Rocky Mountains proper have been pretty thoroughly explored, and so have their outlying branches, except the Big Horn and Black Hills. In the explored regions no great deposit of gold has been found, and in one of the two small unexplored tracts Custer now is with his column.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

Most Fiendish and Terrible Crime in Bedford County.

A most fiendish and terrible crime was perpetrated on Friday last, August 28th, by a negro named Albert Brown, upon the person of a child named Cora May Greenleaf, aged five years, a daughter of Milton Greenleaf, a farmer residing at Minnequa, Bedford county, Pa. The monster first violated and afterward murdered her. A year ago the child's grandfather, Mr. Williams, gave employment to a destitute negro named Albert Brown. Brown had already served five years in the penitentiary for rape, but seemed truly penitent. He became an active member of the church and Sunday school. He was well informed upon religious topics, and few persons could quote Scripture with equal facility. Mr. Williams, the grandfather, and Mr. Greenleaf were near neighbors, and on Friday evening the child went over to her grandfather's house, her parents being absent. Unluckily her grandparents were also away from home, and no one there but the negro, Brown. Taking the child in his arms he carried her to his chamber, and despite her tender age succeeded in compassing his hellish purpose. To ever prevent certain disclosure he then took her grandfather's razor and cut his victim's throat, nearly severing the head from the body. Only the spinal column remained undivided, so desperately murderous was the wretch in his intent. He then went to his employer's son to get money, but being told he had gone to Minequa, a half mile distant, he started for that place, walking upon the track of the railroad. His mind filled with this bloody business, he was unaware of the approach of a freight train behind him until the engine struck him, throwing him to the side of the track and breaking one of his legs. He was taken up by engineer John Bsigar and brought to Canton, where his wounds were dressed. During the night the wretch frequently beguiled the time by singing hymns, and despite his pain seemed in a religious and quiet frame of mind. At midnight the child's parents returned home, and knowing of the absence of the grandparents, at once began a search for their daughter. Very soon her dreadful fate was known. Her little dead body was found covered with blood. An inquest was immediately held, and it was ascertained that her body had been outraged before she was murdered.

The news spread through the country like wildfire, and all day long people flocked to see the monster, who lay moaning in the bar room of a hotel. There was strong talk of lynching him, and at one time the rope was made ready and knotted for the purpose, but finally more moderate counsel prevailed. At six o'clock he was tied to a board and laid in the bottom of a wagon, and with his broken leg loose, hauled to Towanda, twenty-six miles, over a rough road. On Saturday evening he had recovered sufficiently from his injuries to be removed to jail, and as the authorities were conveying him to Towanda, a party in disguise overhauled them and fired six or seven shots into the body of the prisoner, killing him almost instantly. The parties who took such summary vengeance on the brute are unknown. The atrocious crime and the terrible scenes that followed, have caused great excitement in this neighborhood.

On Sunday at noon the mutilated remains of this little victim were laid in the earth. Three thousand people attended the funeral. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Shepherd, who preached a most touching and eloquent sermon. When the coffin was lowered into the grave the schoolmates of the little girl covered it with flowers.

LOUISIANA.

The War of Races.

Particulars of the Trouble at Coushatta.

ITS ORIGIN AND TERMINATION.

Six Prisoners Shot by Texans.

SHREVEPORT, September 1.—Major A. T. Stephenson, of Desota Parish, arrived here today, and furnished the following account of the Coushatta troubles, which is no doubt substantially correct. It seems that in Red River Parish, where the negroes are largely in excess of the whites, much apprehension and alarm have been felt by the latter on account of a threatened outbreak of the negroes, instigated, as was generally believed, by Elgerton, Deweas, Twitchell, Howell, Willis, Holland and others. The lives of several respectable white citizens of the parish had been threatened by negroes, and a few days ago Mr. Williams, a respectable citizen of the Third ward of Red River parish, was attempted to be assassinated by two notorious and desperate negroes, near Brownsville, in the lower edge of the parish, he having been fired at by them with double barreled shot guns. On last Thursday night a small party of white men went to the cabins of these negroes, with the view of arresting and lodging them in jail, when they were fired upon from the cabin and one of the party instantly killed. The negros then attempted to run to the woods, when they were both shot and killed by the party attempting the arrest. The next day (Friday) a large body of armed negroes, between three and four hundred in number, assembled near Brownsville,

Swearing Vengeance Against the Whole

and declaring they would not leave a white man, woman or child alive in the parish. This created great apprehension and excitement at Coushatta and throughout the surrounding country, and on Friday night the roads leading into the town were picksted. Two young men, Mr. Joe Dickson and Mr. Pickens, who were on one of the posts, halted a negro who was coming into town with a sack of bucksh. He paid no attention to the summons to halt, and ran off into the darkness, being fired at by one of the parties, without effect, however. They immediately went into the town to report what had occurred, and were returning to their post when they were accosted in the streets of Coushatta by Homer Twitchell and two notorious negro desperadoes—Andrew Bosley and Bob Smith—all of whom were armed. They had a few moments' conversation with them, not of a violent nature, and had turned around to proceed to their post, when they were

Fired Upon Twice

by this armed party from the rear, and without warning. Dickson was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded by this fire. He now lies in a very critical condition. Mr. Pickens escaped unhurt. The firing party then ran off, Bosely and Smith escaping altogether, and Twitchell for the time being. That night and next morning F. S. Etgerton, Homer J. Twitchell, B. Deweas, W. F. Howell, C. Holland and M. C. Willis, all white, besides a number of negroes, were arrested and placed under guard. All of the party who held office then voluntarily tendered and wrote out their resignations, and they, with the others, voluntarily proposed if a guard was furnished them to Shreveport they would

Leave the State to Return no More.

This was at once assented to, and the prisoners requested Mr. Jno. Carr, a reliable and trustworthy citizen present, to take charge of the guard for their protection. On Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, Mr. Carr, with a guard of about sixteen men, started with the six armed prisoners, except the negroes released. Soon afterwards a party of between forty and fifty men, supposed to be all Texans, who had come into Coushatta, started in pursuit with the avowed purpose of

Lynching the Prisoners.

Later in the day Mr. Carr was apprised of this fact, and put his horses and those of the prisoners to the top of their speed to avoid being overtaken. While nearing the Hutchinson plantation on Red River, some thirty miles below Shreveport, with the view of crossing there and destroying the flat boat to prevent further pursuit, he was overtaken by the pursuing party, his guards overpowered, the prisoners taken away from him, and the most of them—Elgerton, Twitchell and Deweas—shot on the spot. The other three—Howell, Holland and Willis—were carried back a short distance to near Ward's store, and there shot. The citizens in the neighborhood assembled yesterday morning and buried them in the grave yard near Hutchinson's plantation, and the last three on the spot where they had been killed, near Ward's store.

Another Version of the Cause of the Trouble

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The following is from Republican partisan source: Dispatches received in New Orleans by State Senator M. H. Twitchell, brother of one of the persons killed in Coushatta, state explicitly that the only cause of the occurrence was a White League movement to run out of the State all the white Republican leaders in the parish of Red river, which, by the returns of all the returning boards, went largely Republican at the last election and thus to prevent the organization of the Republican voters of that parish for the coming campaign.

At the Executive Department it is asserted that the intention to run out the white Coushatta leaders of Red River Parish was known to the parish officers for days previous to the actual occurrence, and was the only reason of the parish officers organizing to resist their displacement from the offices to which, according to the returns of their opponents, they were fairly elected. Governor Kellogg states that all the information in his possession emphatically contradicts the version given by Major Stephenson of the origin of the trouble.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Brooklyn "Christian Union" on the Scandal.

NEW YORK, September 1.—The *Christian Union*, Mr. Beecher's paper, has an article on the Brooklyn scandal, in the course of which it says: Mr. Tilton, Mr. Moulton and Mrs. Tilton have each, on their own admission or on ample and incontrovertible evidence, told two wholly different stories of the whole matter. Mr. Beecher alone has always said the same thing. The burden of self-reproach, in which he carefully kept his hand to the last, he would neither written nor read, which grossly perverted his expressions; the tempestuous self-reproach and sorrow which he has described, and in which it seems he committed himself to a mistaken course in the whole matter, is surely easy to comprehend. Mr. Beecher's well-known old and long affection for Tilton, strengthened, as he has graphically told, by the great service which Mr. Tilton had done him; his profound desire, springing from sentiment which was the deepest in his life, to reclaim and save one who has erred; the stern reckoning to which he held himself for errors that had aggravated the trouble; the utter forgiveness which he gave to the offences against himself; the dread of disaster, not to himself only, but to Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and to the public morality and decency in the storm of vile scandal which has at last been let loose; the utter weariness of life at the time under the burden; the exalted and heroic ministry to others never once interrupted by his own troubles; all things, though they may be forgotten or misunderstood in the tumult of the present, will one day shine out clear and envi able in the eyes of the world—a man who made many mistakes, but never erred ignobly; who held himself through all pure and upright, and the friend of men and the servant of God.

In a note to a friend, just after the Woodhul attack, Mr. Beecher, wrote, "Living or dying I am the Lord's—He knows it and I know it." After that, it matters little; his noble work will go on, and his Master will care for him and for it, and sooner or later the world will know the truth. But each of us it concerns deeply that we do not wrong others by misjudging in this issue between a true man and a lie.

Beecher's Counsel in Tilton's Suit.

Gen. Benj. F. Tracey was to-day retained as counsel for Beecher in the suit of Tilton.

TEXAS.

Several Negroes Shot by a Desperado.

ST LOUIS, September 1.—The *Republican* learns from a gentleman just from Galveston, that on Friday last, at Corsicana, Texas, the wife of a negro living three miles from that town was grossly insulted by a white desperado. The husband went to Corsicana and made complaint before a Justice of the Peace. In attempting to arrest the desperado, the negro husband and two or three others were shot. Some 200 negroes then armed themselves with the intention of capturing the white man, who with five or six others had taken possession of a cabin in the suburbs, barricaded it and were determined to resist arrest. When the informant left the whites were counseling the negroes not to lay siege the cabin, as its occupants were well armed and would kill many of their assailants.

Up in a Balloon.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.—Donaldson's large balloon, with six newspaper men aboard, passed over this city southeast into New Jersey at 5:15 P. M. The wind was strong from the northwest.

INDIANA, PA.

Large Fire—The Two Lick Planing Mill Destroyed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INDIANA, Sept. 1, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive planing mill owned by the Two Lick Lumber Co. When discovered the fire had made some headway, and notwithstanding every exertion it was found impossible to check it before a planer and two car loads of lumber had been destroyed. The loss is about $1,500.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Decrease During August $1,626,760.

Decisions of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, September 1, 1874.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,213,228,050
Five per cent. bonds	511,025,200
Total coin bonds	$1,724,253,250
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	2,578,440
Legal tender notes	382,076,697
Certificates of deposit	58,690,000
Fractional currency	45,797,675
Coin certificates	29,141,200
Total without interest	$ 515,705,573
Total debt	$2,257,215,263
Total interest	29,356,511

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 71,083,228
Currency	16,619,232
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	58,690,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,393,160
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,140,178,614
Decrease during August	1,626,760

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	616,235
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc	5,388,692
Balance of interest paid by the United States	18,936,704

Decisions by the Attorney General.

The Attorney General has decided that the proviso in the army appropriation bill to the effect that only actual traveling expenses shall be allowed to any person holding employment or appointments under the United States supercedes and cuts off the allowance of mileage to United States Marshals, as provided in the fee bill.

The Attorney General has also decided that the military forces of the United States may be employed to remove outlaws, thieves and other unauthorized persons from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indian Reservation.

Postmaster General Jewell Sworn In.

Marshall Jawell took the oath of office to day, and entered upon his duties as Postmaster General.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

LAFAYETTE, IND., September 1.—The attendance at the Fair to-day was very large, much larger than on the second day of any previous year. The principal attraction was the fast pacing race for purses of one hundred and fifty dollars and seventy-five dollars. There were six entries, the first money being won by Sleepy George in 2:27¼, 2:30 and 2:34½. The second premium was won by Hoosier Dick. Godman's horse, Honest John, came in second in the three first heats, but was then withdrawn by his owner on account of a ruling by the judges that he must make one more heat to win the second money.

The great attraction for to-morrow will be a fast trotting match for a purse of $1,800, for which some of the best horses in the State are entered.

BOSTON.

Suit Against Insurance Companies

BOSTON, September 1.—The case is on trial in the United States Circuit Court of Haley, Morse & Bayden versus serveral insurance companies outside of the State. Action is brought to recover $65,000 insurance alleged to be due them as the result of the fire of May 30, 1873. The firm had an insurance of $125,000, of which $60,000, held by officers in Boston and vicinity, has been paid. The defendants decline payment on the ground that their policies contain clauses providing for invalidation in case naphtha was used on insured premises, and they allege that naphtha was so used. Eminent counsel appear on both sides.

INDIANA.

Excitement at Henryville—$1,000 Reward for the Murderers of August Gardner.

JEFFERSONVILLE, September 1.—The citizens of Henryville, Indiana, have offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of August Gardner, who was robbed of his money and then tied to a railroad track by Tom Thomas, Al. and E. Clarke have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. An examining trial will take place this evening. The greatest excitement prevails at Henryville, and if the evidence is any ways conclusive there may be trouble tonight, as it is reported a vigilance committee has been organized.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Extra Regiment of State Militia Called Out by the Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The Governor has called out an extra regiment of State militia to be composed of picked white men. The orders were issued some days ago in view of apprehended White League disturbances and the entire absence of United States troops from the State. Recruiting has been quietly going on, and it is stated that a number of ex-soldiers of both armies have volunteered. Tais regiment will be called Longstreet's Brigade, and will be used mainly to keep down disturbances in and around the city.

POLITICAL

Congressional Nominations.

ERIE, PA., September 1.—Col. Carlton B Curtis, of this City, the present Republican member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania District, was to day renominated on the first ballot of the adjourned Convention which separated without action three week ago. L. F. Watson, of Warren, and F. O. Mitchell, of Franklin, the competing candidates withdrew their names in favor of Curtis, and he was nominated unanimously.

FIRES.

Lebanon, Ohio—Loss $75,000.

CINCINNATI, September 1.—A fire at Lebanon, Ohio, early this morning, destroyed the principal business block, the Congregational church, Ross Hotel and Town Hall. The loss is estimated to be from $65,000 to $75,000; insurance $10,000, in the following companies: Continental, New York, $1,500; Williams, Philadelphia, $1,000; Phœnix, Hartford, $1,000; Ætna, $2,000; Home, $3,000; North America, $500; Underwriters, $1,000.

THE INDIANS.

Surrender of Comanches.

WASHINGTON, September 1.—General Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, telegraphs to the Indian Bureau under date of August 28, via Caddo, 31st, announcing his arrival at that place from Anadarva, with 350 Comanches, of bands of the Iron Mountain. One of the chiefs gave up his arms to General Davidson when he surrendered. The other people were collected and brought into the agency.

FREEPORT, PA.

Meeting of Senate Conferees—S. H. Jackson Nominated.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FREEPORT, PA., September 1, 1874.

The Senate conferees met to-day, and nominated S. H. Jackson on the first ballot.

H. E. G.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Opposition to Conscription in Barcelona.

MADRID, September 1.—In Barcelona there has been riotous opposition to conscription, and boxes containing the names of persons liable to draft were in some instances stolen and burned.

INDIANA, PA.

Large Fire—The Two Lick Planing Mill Destroyed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

INDIANA, Sept. 1, 1874.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive planing mill owned by the Two Lick Lumber Co. When discovered the fire had made some headway, and notwithstanding every exertion it was found impossible to check it before a planer and two car loads of lumber had been destroyed. The loss is about $1,500.

VERMONT.

STATE ELECTION.

THE FIRST GUN.

The Republicans Again Victorious.

A Majority of Their Candidates Elected.

A Very Light Vote Polled.

BURLINGTON, VT., September 1.—The election passed off quietly in Burlington, with the results curiously mixed. The city give the Republican State ticket 98 majority, and a heavy plurality for the regular Republican ticket for State Senators, but elects Smalley, a son of United States Judge Smalley, a Democrat, as Representative in the Legislature by 89 majority. This is the first time a Democrat has been elected Representative from Burlington since 1853. The regular Republican ticket for county officers is probably elected in Chittenden county through a heavy temperance bolt on a portion of the ticket.

RUTLAND, VT., September 1.—Returns come in slowly, but the indications are that there will be but a slight falling off from the Republican majorities of 1872 on the State ticket. Several of the larger towns in the State have elected Democratic town representatives, which was effected by coalition of the Democratic party with the Democrats. Rutland elects a Democratic Representative by 34 majority. Brandon and Burlington also elect a Democratic Representative by small majorities. Lake P. Poland, Republican, is re-elected, without much doubt, from the Second Congressional District. Col. Charles H. Joyce, Republican, is elected by a very large majority from the First Congressional District. G. W. Hendee, Republican, is re-lected by a large majority from the Third Congressional District. Joel C. Baker, the regular Republican nominee for State Attorney for Rutland county, is defeated.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, September 1.—The vote to day has been a light one, except in the Second Congressional District, where there is a full vote. Returns come in very slowly. At 12 o'clock reports have been received from only seventy-two towns, representing about one-third of the vote of the State on a full baliot. Not for a score or more years have voters been so reluctantory for voting so irregular.

The fight in the Second Congressional District is a serious one, and has probably resulted in no choice. The candidates are L. P. Poland, the present Republican incumbent, the regular nominee, D. C. Denison, a leading Republican, and O. N. Davenport, a Democrat. Besides these, J. B. Ward, a Granger, has something of a vote. Thirty towns give Poland 3,156, Denison 3,491, Davenport and scattering 1,203. There are 152 towns in the district, and there is still room for the election of Poland, but the indications are against him. This same refractory spirit has been manifested in a considerable extent in the counties, and even in the towns. In the latter the regular nominees have been subject to the same disregard, and the compromise or bolting candidates were elected.

The vote in the towns reported stands: Peck, 14, 339; Bingham, 5,161.

The straight candidates for the Senate are probably chosen in all cases except in Franklin county, where Powers, Howes, Smalley are elected. In the First and Third Congressional Districts G. W. Hendee and Chas. H. Joyce are elected by large majorities.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 1, 1874.

Indignation Meeting.

The meeting held last evening in Tompkins Square to protest against the breaking up of the workingmen's meeting in the Square, last January, and the arrest and imprisonment of Christian Meyer on a charge of assaulting a Police Sergeant, was an orderly and comparatively insignificant affair. John Swinton was chief speaker. The resolutions hold Mayor Havemeyer personally responsible for the outbreak of the 13th of January, demand the immediate removal of Matzell and Duryea from the Police Commission, and say that "the rottenness of our financial system, the corruption and neglect of our governing classes threaten to bring on a fearful coming winter, the beginning scenes of misery and starvation still fresh in the memory of toilers. Therefore personal vigilance has become the duty of the people."

Memorial Meeting.

A memorial meeting in honor of the late Mark Smith was held this afternoon at Booth's Theatre, at which were present many members of the theatrical, literary, legal and other professions. Lester Wallack presided, and opened the meeting by stating that its object was to render a tribute to a good and honest man. Resolutions in eulogy of the deceased and sympathy for his family were adopted, and addresses delivered by ex-Mayor Hall, Charles W. Brooks, Judge Carter, of Cincinnati, and others.

Suit Against the City of Brooklyn.

The suit of ex City Treasurer Courtland A. Sprague against the City of Brooklyn to recover $150,000 value of collaterals given the Comptroller as security to the city at the time of the defalcation of the City Treasurer's office, was begun to-day in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

THE CROPS.

The Prospects for Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1.—The following is condensed from the National Cotton Exchange crop report for August: In Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, the crops generally suffering from drouth, the prospects are less favorable than at the same time last year, and though a month ago were generally better, picking will commence quite as early, the drouth causing premature opening. In Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina the condition is about as good as at the same time last year. In Georgia and Florida the crops are injured by drouth. The conditions are now less favorable than last year. In Missouri the prospects are somewhat unfavorable. Picking will commence ten to fifteen days earlier than last year. In Kansas the condition is better than last year. In the Indian Territory the plant is suffering from drouth. Picking will be ten to fifteen days earlier than last year.

WILKESBARRE.

Work Resumed in the Coal Mines.

WILKESBARRE, PA., September 1.—Work was resumed to-day at all the breakers of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, Pennsylvania Coal Company, and at all the mines in the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. In addition to this, the Erie breaker near Carbondale, and one of the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Springbrook, both new ones, commenced operations to-day. It is thought by leading coal operators that there will need be no further stoppage during the fall.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The first bale of Northern Texas cotton was received at Memphis yesterday. It was sold at twenty-five cents per pound.

—In the Universalist's State Convention at Auburn, N. Y., the Committee on Education recommend the establishment of a lady professorship in Clinton Liberal Institute.

—Wm. Sellers, a prominent citizen of Garrard county, Ky., one of the principals connected with the troubles in that county, and who had his house burned, as he says, by the Kennedy party, is stopping in Jeffersonville, Ind., and will make a public statement in a few days, reflecting on the charges referred to in Judge Osley's letter published recently, and other communications.

THAT MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

The People of Swissvale Indignant at the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

In yesterday's GAZETTE the particulars were given of the sudden death, near Hawkins Station, of a young woman named Ann Callahan, as also the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which was that her death was caused by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants. This decision has caused considerable surprise and no little indignation among the residents of Swissvale who were acquainted with the deceased and who claim that she was not in the habit of using strong drink to excess. One of the lady managers of the old Ladies' Home states that she had known Miss Callahan for more than two years, and that she was an exemplary Christian girl, and that she was not addicted to strong drink. She stated that the deceased first came to her house and was by her introduced to the Board of Managers of the Home. She was employed in the institution for about eighteen months, and during that time she had gained the favor and esteem, not only of the members of the Board, but of all the inmates. Last fall she rented a room at Swissvale, which she and her mother, whom she supported, occupied. Leaving the Home she went to work at the Laundry at Swissvale, but the work was too hard, and she was compelled to leave, on health giving way. About four months since went to live with Mrs. Hunter, in whose employ she was at the time of her death, although both she and her mother intended to make their home at Mrs. Haven's during the coming winter.

There is considerable feeling still manifested against McGarry, who, it is said, thrust his attentions upon the deceased against her expressed wishes. It is said that the man has run away from the neighborhood.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The Allegheny Park Commissioner met last evening and approved bills amounting to $723.99.

····The Allegheny Police Committee met last evening and approved the monthly pay-roll amounting to $3,936 53.

····The District Court will be in session today. The argument in the pipe line case will be heard at ten o'clock.

····Receiver Bailey will soon submit to court a report relative to the affairs of the defunct National Trust Company.

····Dorothea Shoop, of the Thirty-second ward, was committed to Dixmont yesterday by the Court of Quarter Sessions.

····The Second U. P. Mission Sabbath-school will go pic-nicing to Hulton Station, Weddell's Grove, on Thursday, September 3d.

····This is the last day that you can be registered. Attend to the matter at once, and save yourself trouble when you want to vote.

····The corner stone of the Fourth avenue Baptist Church edifice will be laid to-day and several ministers of the city and State are to be present.

····Young Williams, the man who attempted to kill himself by shooting himself, in Allegheny, on Sunday, was still alive last evening, and improving.

····A little girl was run over and badly hurt at the toll gate, at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, last evening. Her injuries are not of a serious character.

····The hill above Brownsville avenue, South Side, has recently been frequently caving in, causing heavy land slides. The head of Seventh street suffers most from the slides.

····The Central Turnverein netted $360.75 by their entertainment given for the benefit of the sufferers by the flood of August 13-h. They will distribute the funds themselves.

····With the issue for this week the *Presbyterian Banner* closes its sixtieth volume. The *Banner* claims to be the oldest religious newspaper published.—The first number having been issued in 1814.

····The Central Prohibition Club, of Allegheny, will hold a meeting in Park's Hall, corner of North avenue and Federal street, next Monday evening. Every friend of the cause is requested to be present.

····Mr. David Sors, a traveling agent attached to Rudes' brewery, was on Monday night kicked by a horse and had two of his ribs broken. He was taken to the Robinson House and medical assistance summoned.

····The Clerk of the Markets of Allegheny, Mr. David Hastings estimates that the receipts for the year 1874 will exceed those of 1873, by at least $1,000. There has been a steady increase during the last quarter.

····An eleven year old boy named William Shaler, who lives about a mile from McKee's Rocks, a few nights since was kicked in the head by a horse, sustaining a fracture of the skull. His recovery is considered doubtful.

····The Street and Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils yesterday took a tour over the Butcher's Run District, with the engineer's plan for the improvement of the district in their bounds. They will take some action in a few days.

····Yesterday the will of Mrs Gertrude Zweifel, late of this city, was probated in the Register's office. She divides her property equally among her children, and appoints Peter Haberman executor. The estate is supposed to be worth at least $75,000.

····Jacob Gimber and J. F. Landgraf had a quarrel in Tresen's saloon, Allegheny, last night, when Landgraf shot at Gimper. The ball passed through Gimper's coat, near his heart, and Gimber had his assailant arrested and bailed in bail for a hearing to-day.

····In the District Court yesterday Michael Groetsch, to recover damages from James Fahey for an alleged false arrest. He claims Fahey charged him before Alderman Thomas with the larceny of $20 and failed to substantiate the charge. Damages are laid at $5,000.

····At the meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny last night Judge Park extended an invitation to the members to visit the Fifth ward school house next Friday evening, when it will be thrown open to the public, the building having been during the summer vacation, renovated and fixed up.

····Allegheny claims to have the advantage of Pittsburgh in the matter of economy in the erection of lamp posts. Pittsburgh by a contract secures the erection of each post from the Gas Company for $50. Allegheny by a contract secures the posts for $13 each, and then has a man whose special duty is to put them up wherever needed. In this way the average cost of a gas post when ready to use in Allegheny is less than $25.

····The Altoona *Tribune* publishes the following letters and ask for further information from Pittsburgh.

AUGUST 21, 1874.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: Mr. Michael Doyle died a few days ago near St. Louis, on the Ohio river. He left East Liberty in December, 1873, and returned to Pittsburgh on the 8 h of this month and went to work. He told me his wife lived in Altoona. Please publish this if you do not know Mrs. Doyle. A. C. CLARK.

PERSONAL.

···Mr. R. S. Waring starts on a brief business trip to North Carolina, this evening.

···A. C. Dickinson, agent for A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, is in the city stopping at the Central Hotel.

···Mr. Alex. G. Cochran, who has been entered in the Congressional race against Col. Bayne, is a member of the law firm of Gazzam & Cochran, and is about of the same age as his opponent. Is there such an affinity between legal and political pursuits that attention to one inevitably leads to the other.

···The following were among the arrivals at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday: C. C. Hancock, Philadelphia; J. W. McGill, Saltsville, O.; James Wilson, Marietta, O.; J. O. Mulloch, Liverpool, O.; A. Schneck, Palladelphia; M. Coon, Wheeling, W. Va.; O. Ebert, Zanesville, O.; Miss Jennie Davidson, Salem, O.

···Hon. Alfred Slack is generally spoken of, and urged by his friends, as a candidate for Mayor of Allegheny, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Geo D Riddle. Mr. Slack was President of Common Council for several years, is admirably fitted for the position and would be a worthy successor to one of the best Councilmen Allegheny ever had.

···Mrs. Maria C. Moore, mother of Col. Jas. Moore of this city, died on Monday at the residence of her son John Moore, at Gold Hill, Nevada. The deceased, who was a sister of Captain John Birmingham, had been a resident of Nevada for the past eighteen months. She was 76 years of age. Her remains will be brought to this city for interment.

···Robert Charlton and lady, Washington, Pa.; Mrs. Sarah Anderson, Warren, Ohio; Levi Brown, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Powell, Youngstown, O.; Charles Bowers, Youngstown, O.; S. Surd and lady, Freeport, Pa; C. W. Harris, Parker City, Pa.; George W. Doty, Fairview, Pa.; Charles Ballinger, Ravenna, O.; G. H. Grow, Fairview, Pa.; J. Ferguson, New Wilmington; M. A. Base and wife, Clarksville, Pa.; John D. Sample, Sharon, Pa.; John J. Lee, Petroleum, Pa.; D. K. McKnight, Jr., Clinton, Pa., were among the arrivals at the St. Charles Hotel yesterday.

···J. R. Hewitt, Rice's Landing, Pa.; T. P. Jones and John Hover, Dennison, O.; D. W. McClain, Philadelphia; E. B. Huston, East Liverpool, O.; A. M. Landis, Toledo, O.; B. F. Camp and wife, Sharon; Ezra McConnell, Cadiz, O.; George W. Miller, Philadelphia; T. D. Mc Cleland, Erie, Pa.; Ben Hebrank, Wheeling, W. Va.; James Bruce, Columbus, O.; J. B. Mc Kennan, Jr.; Brownsville, Pa.; James Culion, Columbus, O.; S. Wiener, Philadelphia; James Allen, Alliance, O.; J. Hulton, Philadelphia, were registered at the Central Hotel yesterday.

···Among the guests yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel were: John Gracie, Oil City; J. F. Mackey Franklin; J. W. Winsor, Franklin; L. D. Potter, Glendale, O.; W. H. McMasters, Tyrone, Pa.; Charles Hattel, Columbus, O.; David R. Ford and George T. Harris, Philadelphia; R. Van Frick, Broadford, Pa.; F. W. Martin, Kittanning, Pa.; Miss S. Woodward Westchester, Pa.; S. M. White, wife and daughter, Cleveland, O.; H. A. Ferber, Philadelphia; J. S. Lamonton, Washington, Pa. Mr. D. G. Moffatt, Enon Valley, Pa.; James C. Porter, Washington, Pa.; A. Wood, Jr., and wife, and Hunter Wood; J. F. Elder, J. O'Reilly, P. L. Lewis and Miss B. C. Smith, Philadelphia; W. R. Miller, Center county, Pa.; J. K. Alexander and wife, Karns City, Pa.; Geo. P. Wheeler, Titusville, O.; W. O. Saladee, Hady, Rochester; Jennie B. Stewart, Gallipolis, O.; John McCann, Zanesville, O.; D. E. Street, Foxburg, Pa.; Thomas J. Rapp, Reading, Pa.; Miss Magee, Beaver, Pa.; Mrs. Lyon, Clarion, Pa.; William Powers, Youngstown, O.; J. S. Blount, Springfield, O.; J. Geeyer, Bucyrus, O.; T. C. Louisa and

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¼.

PRESIDENT GRANT has completed his Eastern trip and returned to Long Branch.

POSTMASER GENERAL JEWELL yesterday took the oath of office, and formally entered on his duties.

A DECREASE of $1,623,760 in the public debt during August is a record of the right kind. It is thought the decrease will be larger during the present month.

A NEWSPAPER begging to know the opinions of other journals, on political subjects, after having uselessly expended its own, is a pitiful object indeed. The next lower position is that of swearing to a spurious circulation.

THE probable demand of England for wheat will be 90,000,000 bushels, but as Russia is not prepared to export largely, the demand on us will be larger this year, —probably from 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 bushels of wheat will be called for out of the surplus crop of this country. Wheat is now low in price, but it is generally conceded that those who are able to hold it will receive a large return for their crops later in the season.

THE *Post* reminds us of an antiquated maiden lady who has received her first proposal,—is immensely delighted, but does not know just how to display her exuberant feeling to good advantage. It regards certain very candid statements of ours with evident comfort, but is disposed to treat them a little cavalierly lest it should seem to be as well pleased as it really is. We do not see that candor is out of place even in politics. We mention the weak points in the Republican party now that they may be remedied. It may be well for the same to be done for the Democracy.

THE "war of races" at the South, so far as yet developed, has a sameness of origin that is peculiar, not to say refreshing. Of course the term employed to describe the general conflicts carries the presumption that the blacks are the violent and dangerous parties. But it is noteworthy that the whites are uniformly stated to be the depredators. We chronicle, this morning, a sample instance, alike, in many of its features, with others that have previously taken place. A white desperado insulted a negro woman. Her husband, with proper deference for law, made complaint before the civil authorities, and while the officer was serving the process, the complainant and two others were shot. The negroes of the region, to the number of three hundred, attempted to enforce the law, and ran the murderer into a cabin, where he was besieged. This is a "war of races." Why should not negroes be insulted and murdered when Southern white ruffians please?

OUR now Constitution requires "a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein *all* the children of this commonwealth above the age of six years may be educated." Thus the people must pay tax for the education of colored as well as white children. This is our fundamental law. The Civil Rights bill requires no more than this. Even were it a law, as we have urged, and still claim it should be, it would necessitate nothing more than the Constitution of Pennsylvania now requires. Neither *require* mixed schools, but both necessitate the education of white and colored children. How this shall be done, whether in separate or mixed schools, is left by both the Civil Rights bill and the Constitution of this State to the people. Thus left, there is not the first element of difficulty in the question. Hence the Democratic resolution on the subject is so much bluster, and represents a false appeal to latent prejudice for political effect. It is sure to react on its authors.

TYNDALL has startled the scientists by boldly avowing, what Darwin, Huxley and others have only inferentially taught, that matter is the result of development and growth, and not of the exercise of creative power. He places materialism by itself, as distinct from religious science, and claims that religious teaching must subordinate itself to scientific research. His address, as President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, while professedly a review of scientific progress for 2,300 years, is really a discussion of the tendencies of scientific research, as to determining the origin of matter and of being. His strongest utterance was, "abandoning all disguise, the confession that I feel bound to make before you is that I prolong the vision backward across the boundary of the experimental evidence, and discern in the matter which we in our ignorance, and notwithstanding our professed reverence for its Creator, have hitherto covered with opprobrium, the promise and potency of every form and quality of life." Yet while thus affirming the eternity of matter, and its potency as the origin of life, he later qualifies his strong statement, when he comes face to face with the issue, "how could matter be self-originated?" Answering this, he gropes as did the old philosophers, and says: "In fact the whole process is the manifestation of a power absolutely inscrutable to the intellect of man. As little in our days as in the days of Job can man by searching find this Power out. Considered fundamentally it is by the operation of an insoluble mystery that life is evolved, species differentiated, and mind unfolded from their prepotent elements in the immeasurable past. There is, you will observe, no rank materialism here." Yet the whole drift of the address is toward Materialism. We may notice it more clearly, hereafter.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Democracy in the Allegheny Congressional District have put in nomination A. G. Cochran, Esq., a young lawyer, and a gentleman of excellent personal character. While nothing, so far as we know, can be said against him so far as life and habits are concerned, it seems to us an exceedingly poor nomination, considered in reference to adaptation and fitness for the position named. Mr. Cochran is, if we mistake not, totally inexperienced in public affairs, and entirely unaccustomed to the delicate and complex duties that are now required of a member of Congress. We do not even his aptitude for those duties. Were he nominated for the Legislature, or some position requiring less grasp and vigor, and that would not involve a large experience in public life, or special fitness for it, we could, on general principles, commend the young gentleman as having qualities which, when developed and trained, would make him useful. But we do not see where he is at all fitted, as regards training and experience, to represent an important District in Congress.

Colonel Bayne, the Republican candidate, on the contrary, is a gentleman of decided vigor of character, of clear and well trained mind, and large experience, and is fully fitted to make an active and creditable representative. His well known activity and ambition to excel, and his large acquaintance with the peculiarities and wants of that district, will make him a brilliant and effective member. As between the candidates in nomination there should not be a moment's hesitation in making choice. It has been complained that under the old system, which attached Allegheny to the surrounding counties of Armstrong and Butler, the member was, for a term of years, from one of the outlying counties, and therefore not particularly informed as to the wants of Allegheny. This year an opportunity is afforded to remedy all this. Allegheny and outlying parts of the county constitute a district, and in it the candidates are nominated. Without intending to depreciate Mr. Cochran, we cannot avoid the conclusion that he is unequal to the task; while on the contrary, we believe Colonel Bayne to be fully able to represent the district in the most creditable manner. We have no hesitation in urging all Republicans to vote for him.

M'CULLOCH ON FINANCES.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch has illustrated his aptitude for receiving English views on financial science, by his open letter, in which he discusses the questions of specie resumption and free trade. When Secretary of the Treasury, though at first vacillating, as though he had no clearly formed opinions on the subject, he eventually developed a specie resumption policy and followed it till a distressed country cried out against it, and Congress compelled him to stop. He is still of the opinion that specie resumption should be the aim of all legislation, and he thinks this should include, 1. A fixed period, say December 1, 1876, after which United States notes shall not be a legal tender. 2. The retirement of $50,000,000 a year, this retired currency not be reissued under any circumstances. 3. To allow the national banks to issue an equal amount of notes for those retired. And 4. Free banking and a secured currency. It will be seen that the ex-Secretary does not propose to actually reduce the volume of paper currency, but simply to change it,—substituting national bank notes for legal tenders. Free banking is not at all objectionable, but this aside, the pith of his plan consists simply in a change of currency. We do not see how this will improve matters. If the volume of currency is what regulates its value, it must be clear that a mere change in the character of currency will not affect its value. But if, as we presume to be implied, the thought is that the national banks shall maintain the value of their notes at a specie standard, we have this proposition, "if the credit of the Government does not suffice to keep greenbacks up to a specie standard, is there power enough in the national banks to keep their issues up to specie value?"

There is now a very small proportion of gold in the country. The United States Treasury has not been so low in gold for ten years as it now is. The gold supply in the country at large is exceptionally small, and the maintenance of a gold reserve is therefore extremely difficult. If gold were obtained in sufficient quantity to have fifty per cent. of our paper circulation in reserve, we should have about $400,000,000 locked up, chiefly in the vaults of the National banks. The Bank of France, in its efforts to get ready for specie payment, has accumulated about seventy-five per cent. of its note issue in gold, and in doing it has seriously disturbed the financial level in other countries —the Bank of England being forced to put discounts up to four per cent. to stop the outflow. This accumulation of gold in the Bank of France accounts for the large exports of gold from this country for several weeks past, and was achieved by the sale of large blocks of securities. It is still an experiment, but will probably be an ultimate success. What securities have we to sell, that we may raise and *hold*, a large supply of specie? We are borrowers, and not lenders. We have nothing but our own obligations to offer,—but these do not admit of our accumulating gold. In brief, we are not in position to do what the Bank of France has done. This country has never been a lender, and we have no marketable securities, bought in the days of our prosperity, which we can avail ourselves of to accumulate gold. We believe in specie payments, and we are willing even to agree with Mr. McCulloch that legislation should look to ultimate resumption; but we do not believe in his plan. We cannot, situated as we are, force specie payments.

What then? So direct legislation that we shall import less, and export more. Such legislation will have in view the legitimate and certain resumption of specie payments. And the reason is very clear. This is a producing country. It has gold and silver mines, and vast tracts of productive lands, and we have, yearly, a vast surplus that we can send abroad. It is an independent country. It has within itself, nearly every product and resource imported from abroad. It is only because Europe can undersell us, owing to the lack of time and capital for maturing our manufactures, that we buy largely abroad; and our home manufactures, which have now reached very nearly the competing point, need only to be cared for till all peradventure of danger is past, and we will steadily export more than we import. The year this fact is demonstrated to be permanently true, we can resume specie payments, simply because we will accumulate a stock of gold just as soon as we cease exporting it and this will be when our produce exports pay for our imports. We do not, therefore, accord with Mr. McCulloch that free trade is a blessing.

What he says in rebuke of the Indiana Democrats, for inserting a plank in their platform favoring the payment of five-twenties in greenbacks, we very fully commend. He points out the significant fact that as the five-twenties are nearly all converted into fives, in which the obligation to pay in coin is expressed on the face of the bond, the resolution amounts to little except as a general expression in favor of repudiation. This resolution, however, will not stand, and so is hardly worth discussing. On the other points Mr. McCulloch's views are those of the average Englishman.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats of the Twelfth Ohio Congressional District yesterday nominated A. T. Walling on the 539th ballot.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* and other Democratic papers have started the foolish story that a movement is on foot to bring out Judge Butler, of Chester county, as an independent candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. There is not a word of truth in it.

GOV. JOEL PARKER, of New Jersey, is receiving considerable notice as a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Trenton *True American* has already nominated him several times, and it does it again now, declaring its belief that he could be elected.

THE Democrats of Jefferson county have instructed for George A. Jenks, of Brookville, for Congress, and nominated for Assembly Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy; for Commissioner, J. M. Steck, of Brookville; for Auditor, Squire Minish, of Punxsatawney; for Coroner, Dr. M. Rodgers, of Brookville.

GEN. COGSWELL, who has consented to run against Gen. Butler for Congress, in behalf of the numerous Republicans in the Essex district who are opposed to the latter, is Mayor of Salem, an old and sound Republican, and a man of the best military reputation. He has issued an address, taking strong ground in favor of specie payments, gradual contraction of the paper currency, and civil service reform. He has the support of all the Republican papers in Massachusetts, and the good wishes of the same class of journals elsewhere.

THE Philadelphia *North American* has this reference: "Ex Governor Curtin's position and affinities are the theme of dispatches that are multiplying in the journals of the country. They all seem to assume that Governor Curtin has remained in the Republican party down to the present time, which is a little astonishing. He took his position in the great campaign of 1872 distinctly against the Republican party of Pennsylvania and of the nation, ran on the opposition ticket, and made speeches for it. The Hartranft campaign was the turning point of the whole national canvass, and he and all his friends knew this, and had laid their plans to elect Buckalew and Greeley. If any of them want to come back again, that is another matter. But it is no longer a question of any interest as to whether those who openly bolted and remained out are going through the farce of bolting again. The election of the present Republican State ticket is entirely independent of Curtin's position or intentions. The party in this State stands intact and firm, and does not attach the least importance to such things."

PERSONAL.

LORD EGERTON has paid $735,000 for two estates containing, about 650 acres, in Cheshire, England.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR is over eighty, and old age is telling on him pretty rapidly. He will leave a little matter of $70,000,000.

DR. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, contemplates visiting the Pacific coast in about six weeks, on business connected with the mints.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN contemplates spending a portion of the summer in Oshkosh, and has written to her friend, Rev. N. W. Miner, D. D., of that town, to engage rooms for her.

MR. HYMAN, the new colored Congressman from North Carolina, has a history. He is now thirty-one years old. He was a slave before the war, and was sold at auction seven times before he became of age. He has got himself elected Congressman chiefly by way of getting even with the present incumbent for refusing him a $900 Federal appointment.

SIR WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, the eminent Scottish engineer, whose death is announced, was the first to launch an iron steamship in Great Britain. He was the greatest authority upon iron of his time, and to his skill and knowledge the nation is indebted for many of its finest works. His books upon mills, iron, ship-building, and engineering are accepted as authorities.

MR. GLADSTONE has just taken the somewhat unusual step of writing a letter to the newspapers to deny a report concerning the Queen. It had been stated by a High Church journal that it was in consequence of a letter from the Queen that he withdrew his resolutions in regard to the worship of the Church of England; and Mr. Gladstone writes to say that there is no foundation whatever for this report.

MRS. CELIA BURLEIGH, a widely known speaker and writer in reform circles, and widow of the late William H. Burleigh, the Connecticut poet, has recently gone to the City Hospital in Rochester, N. Y., probably to spend her last weeks, she being far advanced in consumption. She has resided for a year past at a water cure in New York State, but received no permanent benefit. She has no home or any immediate friends. She is a woman of rare culture, who has fought the battle of life nobly, and her setting sun of life should be as golden and peaceful as the twilight of a June evening.—*Hartford (Ct.) Post.*

JOHN HENRY FOLEY, R. A., the celebrated sculptor, whose death was reported from London on Friday, had just been commissioned by Queen Victoria to execute the colossal statue of the late Prince Consort for the National Memorial in Hyde Park, and also a group of five figures for the same work entitled Asia. In 1858 he modeled Caractacus for the Mansion House, and was made R. A. His diploma work, from Comus, followed, from which time to the present, the demands upon him for portrait and monumental statues have been so numerous as to leave no opportunity for the prosecution of his earlier ideal studies. Among the more prominent of the portrait statues recently issued from his studio are those of Oliver Goldsmith and Edmund Burke, both for Dublin; Sir Charles Barry, for the New Palace at Westminster; Lord Herbert, for the War Office; Father Mathew, for Cork; Sir Henry Marsh and Sir Dominic Corrigan, for Dublin; and some others for Indian cities.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"INEXPRESSIBLY dull and stupid" is the retort of the badly hurt *Commercial* to the Washington *Chronicle*. A bad case of sour grapes. The *Chronicle* is brilliancy itself compared to the owl-like stupidity of the *Commercial*.

THE libel suit instituted against Buell, a Washington correspondent of a Detroit paper, for accusing Senator Chandler, of Michigan, with being intoxicated while in the Senate chamber, is to come up for trial in the District of Columbia on September 15th.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL journal states that "of the eight pounds of meat and drink that the average man consumes daily, at least five pounds are given out through the skin." It omits to add that the average man of this sort always travels in the street-cars, and wears one foot over the other knee.

THE twenty-fifth annual fair of the Grafton county, New Hampshire, Agricultural Association will be held in the latter part of September. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has signified his intention of being present, and will probably speak. It is believed that Gen. N. P. Banks will deliver the oration.

ARTHUR CLAYDEN, who is intimately associated with Jacob Arch in his efforts to raise the condition of the agricultural classes in England, has arrived in this country, and will make a personal inspection of the most promising section of our country for immigrants. The result of his examination of Canada last year, as a field of immigration, was not a favorable one.

MESSRS. SCRIBNER announce a catalogue of works upon the devil, dating back to the earliest days of printing. There have been nearly seven hundred books upon his satanic majesty, his abode, works, etc. At the head and front of each page is a proverb or familiar quotation concerning the devil and his angels. The large paper edition contains twelve portraits representing him at different historic periods. This is a work which no family should be without. We all love to exhibit the portraits of our friends in our homes, and there is no one who can command a larger circle of visiting acquaintances than his satanic majesty.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

THE popular notion that the healthfulness of cities depends on their elevation is questioned, and the doubt is sustained by statistics. For instance, the average elevation of New York is 35 feet, of Philadelphia the same, of St. Louis 475 feet, of Chicago 585 feet, of Washington 35 feet, of Boston 40 feet, and of Baltimore 60 feet. Vital statistics show that of the cities named those having the highest elevations—Chicago and St. Louis—are more unhealthy than any other cities in the Union, excepting New Orleans. The natural inference, therefore, is that the health of cities does not depend so much upon elevation as upon their physical surroundings and the rigid enforcement of proper sanitary regulations.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

IN THE BOHMERWOLD, in Bohemia, not less than 100,000 acres of very valuable wood have been destroyed by the ravages of a boring worm.

SOME German workmen have written to Bismark that for every bullet shot at him which misses him they will kill a Roman Catholic bishop; for every one that hits him two bishops; while if he is killed they will kill the Pope.

THERE are many causes for committing suicide. One eccentric nobleman shot himself because a peculiar little insect very well known in the army of the Potomac took up its quarters in his mustache, and now M. Befus, brother of the Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, makes away with himself for fear of paralysis.

TWENTY LASHES with the "cat" were given in Nottingham Prison a few days since to a man named Burrows, who has been convicted forty-two times of various offences, and was again sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and a flogging for a highway robbery. The prisoner fainted when the punishment was finished.

AN epizooty has raged in the hunting parks near Potsdam to such a degree that in the park of Grunewald not more than two hundred full-grown deer are left alive. Professor Virchow has investigated the pathology of this disease, and pronounces it a gangrenous inflammation of the spleen, the consequence of the production of the bacteria in that organ.

THE English Parliament has placed a stopper upon those who were in the habit of advancing money to young gentlemen at school, and afterward claiming "sixty per cent." from the disgusted parents. "The infants' relief act, 1874," makes void all contracts made by minors for the repayment of borrowed money. It is a good law, and will cause the rascally old skinflints who have preyed so long on juvenile extravagance to draw in their horns.

RECENTLY at a regatta held at Agecroft, in Lancashire, Eng., a maiden four-oared race, for plate valued at $350, was won by a crew from a club composed of colliers. They had been only allowed to row under protest, it being alleged that they were not "gentlemen" amateurs. At the conclusion of the race, the prize was withheld in order that the Committee might investigate. The result was that the Committee voted the winning crew disqualified to participate in the race, and a new race between "gentlemen" crews was ordered. As a salve to their wounded feelings, the colliers, who are not gentlemen, were presented with $60.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

A Ladies' Swimming Match at Fort Hamilton.

The recent swimming match at Long Branch has stirred the public to unusual interest in this healthful athletic accomplishment. Like the pedestrian fever which followed the late efforts of speed and endurance, which have made the public familiar with the names of Weston, Bennett, and other noted walkers, the splendid swimming of Johnson and Trautz promises to find hosts of ambitious imitators. Perhaps it is an evidence of the tendency of the time to find that the first to enter the lists are ladies. At all events a great crowd of people from Brooklyn and New York city was attracted to Fort Hamilton on Sunday by the announcement that a ladies' swimming match was to take place there. Miss Kate Bennett, Superintendent of the female department of the public bath foot of East Eleventh street, and a teacher to her own sex of the art of swimming, was manageress of the affair. It was expected that at least twenty-four fair swimmers would compete for the championship in the grand aquatic contest. The prize for the winner was a gold watch and chain. The news of the coming event was widely circulated in New York and Brooklyn, and everybody was anxious to see the mermaids, whom imagination pictured as beautiful, disport themselves in the waves. It is not surprising, therefore, that the horse cars running to Fort Hamilton groaned beneath the weight of their burdens on the way to the appointed course. The point at which the lady swimmers were to enter the water for a trial at skill is a good quarter of a mile below the fort, and the dusty road leading to the centre of attraction was thronged with the eager crowd hastening to witness the start. Just before the time for the race the Police Cutter Seneca and a fleet of yachts and sail boats were collected together off the beach in waiting for the spectacle. Unfortunately for the complete success of the affair, and to the disappointment of many persons, only four young ladies were willing to swim, and Miss Bennett was not of the number. The reason assigned for this was the circulating of a report that Miss Lily Eldred, who is popularly believed to be without a rival as a lady swimmer, was reported to be among the contestants, and no other young lady was willing to enter the list against her. This was not the fact, but the report of her appearance had the effect, it was stated, to keep all but the four fearless young ladies who swam, out of the water. The race took place at 3:30 P. M. The names of those who entered were Misses Annie Bogenkamp, Kate Hall, Adeline Bogenkamp and Annie Hall. The distance swam was 300 yards, and Miss Annie Bogenkamp won the gold watch and chain, her time being two minutes; Miss Katie Hall came in second. About 4,000 persons witnessed the race. Miss Bennett proposes to arrange soon for another ladies' match at the same place, when she hopes to insure the participation of a greater number of swimmers.—*N. Y. Times.*

MARSHAL BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

The Rope Story Discredited.

It seems that Bazaine wishes to make a doubting world believe the romance which was first published in reference to his escape from the Isle of Sainte Marguerite. We printed yesterday an interview with the escaped prisoner, from which it will be seen that the ex-Marshal reiterates the rope story, with new details. Unfortunately for Bazaine, his inventive genius is very meagre, and one must be astonished that a man with so little perception could ever have risen to high command in the army of a great nation. He asks the public to believe that he had no accomplices in his flight, and at the same time tells us that he was obliged to use a knotted rope eighty feet long, fastened with an iron ring to the bars of the rampart gutter. Admitting, for sake of argument, that the prisoner did escape by this means, we should be curious to know how he obtained that heavy iron ring and knotted rope if they were not furnished him with the connivance of many persons in the fort. The tale is too absurd for a dime novel, and the Metz Marshal must have as little intelligence as honesty if he expects the world to believe him. The letter of the prisoner's wife is probably true so far as she relates her personal knowledge, but it does not touch the main question. It matters little whether Bazaine got more or less wet getting on board the yacht which was in waiting to receive him, but it matters a great deal how he managed to pass the guards of the fort. His escape could only have been effected by the guilty connivance of many men to whom their country had given an important trust. France has suffered so much from crimes of this nature that she cannot with safety allow this last treachery to go unpunished. Indeed, the security of the country demands an example, for the escape of the betrayer of Metz is the best proof how dangerous it is to be lenient with traitors. Had Bazaine been wise he would have preserved silence at least until he had learned by heart some romance which the public could accept without a sacrifice of common sense.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A NEW PEST.

Ravages of the Carpet Bug.

The Rochester *Chronicle* says: "Considerable outcry is being made in the neighboring villages concerning the ravages of a new pest that has lately arisen, namely, the carpet bug. These bugs are described as being about twice the size of a common house *tenebularius*, or bed-bug, covered with hair. Their color is a muky black. The first time these bugs were heard from in this section was at Dansville last year, where they did considerable damage. This year they have increased and extended their territory, for it seems that they have become a source of extreme annoyance in Brockport. A lady, who resides in that village, informed a reporter of this paper yesterday, that there is not a single house that has escaped their depredations. In her house, she said, every room is infested with them, and they had eaten large holes in every carpet in the house. Their favorite mode of procedure is to follow the seam of the boards and eat their way clear through. In some instances the carpet has been eaten through so clean that it looks as if it had been cut with a sharp knife. In other rooms they had eaten large patches out of it, generally picking out the centre of a breadth. The lady referred to says she has tried everything to get rid of them, but without avail. Tobacco seems to make them livelier than ever, and as for bug poison, they regard it as a luxury, and grow fat on it. We have not as yet heard of their making their appearance in this city, although, being so close to us, it would be reasonable to expect a visit from them at any time. In the meanwhile, perhaps some of our scientific men will have a remedy prepared for them."

LINCOLN AND RAWLINS.

Two New Statues Soon to be Erected.

There are soon to be erected two new statues in the public squares at Washington City, one of these, the bronze statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to Gen. Grant when in command of the United States Armies, and subsequently Secretary of War during the early period of President Grant's first administration, is already completed, and is now awaiting its pedestal. The statue will be placed in Rawling square, which is situated directly southwest of the new State Department. The second statue is that of Abraham Lincoln, which is to be placed in Lincoln square, at the end of the avenue, about one mile east of the eastern portico of the Capitol. This latter statue is in process of execution at Rome by the sculptor Ball. The fund for the purchase of this statue has a very patriotic origin. The original subscription was started by the contribution sent for that purpose by an old slave woman to the United States Sanitary Commission immediately after the signing of the emancipation proclamation. Congress at the last session appropriated $3,000 for a pedestal for this statue.

Wives Coming Home.

A recent paragraph in the *Guardian*, calling attention to the fact that the Summer widowers were having the jolliest times imaginable in the absence of their voluble halves, has had a most remarkable effect. The wives come trotting home to see about this thing. One gentleman who was having an unusually good time, and whose wife had gone away to stay till the middle of September, was wonderfully astonished on going home at four o'clock in the morning yesterday, to find his wife sitting up waiting for him. She gave him a rousing reception, and he looks like the last rose of Summer. The wide world may wag as it will, but it is doubtful if he ever smiles again. The wives are coming home unexpectedly every day, and husbands had better look out a little in order that they may save some trouble.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

What Came of Educating a Cook.

Evening Standard.

The announcement of the death of Prof. Blot recalls to the Boston *Transcript* a story of "real thrift" on the part of a domestic, which was told at the time of a course of lectures on cookery, delivered by him in Boston. A lady at her own expense sent her cook to the Professor's class, and was delighted with her progress. At the end of the course she expressed to the cook her gratification at the result, and was surprised to learn that that functionary was engaged in looking for pastures new. "Why, Bridget, you are not going to leave me; if you had not intended to remain with us, I should not have sent you to learn cooking." "And indade, mum, you don't expect me to cook in the new way on the old wages."

THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

The days of January with biting frosts are clear;
Then follows February, wet with many a tear;
Soon blust'ring March comes moaning through the woods,
To seek young April in its sunny moods;
Then lovely May, with purest robes of green,
And blooming June in rosy bowers is seen.
Far, fair is July. All nature then is gay
When stately August gives her holiday.
This brings September with its fruits and flowers,
And bright October shows the artists' powers;
In drear November the falling leaves get sere;
With snow December closes up the year.

ANDREW EADIE.

JUSTICE IN DETROIT.

Tempering Justice with Sympathy

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

"This 'ere case is a sad one," remarked Bijah, as he brought out Catharine Judy, a woman of fifty.

It was disturbing the peace. The officer says he won't swear that he smelled whisky, but he is willing to deed his house and lot to any one if he can't say that the echoes of her gentle voice reached him as he was leaning on a hitching-post, five blocks away. She was mad, ugly and stubborn, and she made awful threats against his life. She had, however, partly compensated for them by weeping all night long, and by oft repeated promises that her future life should be as full of sobriety as a sunflower is full of seeds.

"I hope so, Catharine—I hope so," replied His Honor, as she made the same promise to him. "You are aged and gray, Mrs. Judy. You are rapidly traveling toward that last receptacle of the human form, and it won't be long before the sod closes over you forever."

"I believe that same," she answered, trying to shed a tear.

"I believe you want to be good," he continued. "I believe so because you have said so fifteen or twenty times at this bar. You have promised and promised, and coaxed and begged, and my heart has every time been touched."

"That's nice," she said, smiling lovingly at Bijah.

"I want to let you off this morning," he went on. "I am certain that you would never get drunk again, and that I should never behold you at this bar as a prisoner. But I can't do it. The people of the great State of Michigan are at my back; they demand that you be sent up for two months. It's an awful thing to see a woman of fifty years old going to the House of Correction, but I can't help it; I am only a middleman and must obey the law."

"Couldn't you make it half an hour?" she anxiously asked.

"Couldn't do less than sixty days," he answered, and she went back and sat down on the stove hearth, and said that she would be dead ere the rosy hues of sunset had commenced to gild the Western skies.

STUCK IN THE MUD

A Sad Drowning Accident

A young man named George Howell, of Blooming Grove, Penna., on Thursday last, went to Perch Pond, two miles from there, and near the western boundary of the Blooming Grove Park, to hunt wild ducks. A little brother four or five years old, accompanied him. While they were floating in the pond, a duck flew by them. Howell turned quickly in the boat to see where the bird rested. The suddenness of the motion upset the boat, and its inmates were thrown into the water. Howell went to the bottom and never came to the surface. His little brother by some means managed to climb on the turned boat. He drifted about the pond all day, being unable to effect a landing. About dark the wind blew the boat into the inlet of the pond and the boy waded ashore, and made his way home through the woods, where he announced the drowning of his brother. A party of men reached the pond about midnight, and were guided to the spot where Howell was drowned. With the aid of lanterns the body was found. It was in an erect position, the feet being stuck in the mud, where the unfortunate young man had been held until he was dead.

Spread of Protestantism in Mexico.

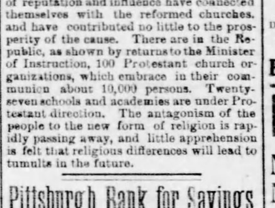
Five years ago there was not half a dozen Protestant church organizations in the Republic of Mexico, and the whole number of adherents to that form of Christianity did not number five hundred. But missionaries came, the Government guaranteed toleration by law, and now enforces the law; and the Protestant form of worship has spread with amazing rapidity. There are now in the City of Mexico eleven Protestant churches and several missions. There are seven day schools, all liberally patronized, which are wholly under the control of Protestants; and altogether, about two thousand persons, natives and foreigners, are connected as members of Protestant sects in that city. During these years three Catholic clergymen of reputation and influence have connected themselves with the reformed churches, and have contributed no little to the prosperity of the cause. There are in the Republic, as shown by returns to the Minister of Instruction, 100 Protestant church organizations, which embrace in their communion about 10,000 persons. Twenty-seven schools and academies are under Protestant direction. The antagonism of the people to the new form of religion is rapidly passing away, and little apprehension is felt that religious differences will lead to tumults in the future.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1874.....$778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the first day of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, on January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Management—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Alfred Kloskie, F. W. Hartmann, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union Street.

ICE
AT PANIC PRICES
On and after September 1, 1874, we will sell as follows:
5 lbs per day, 6 del...$ 60, per week, 7 del...$ 70
10 lbs per day, 6 del... 75, per week, 7 del... 85
15 lbs per day, 6 del... 1 00, per week, 7 del... 1 25
20 lbs per day, 6 del... 1 50, per week, 7 del... 1 75
25 lbs per day, 6 del... 1 80, per week, 7 del... 2 25
30 lbs per day, 6 del... 2 20, per week, 7 del... 2 50
40 to 100 lbs per day, per cwt.....75
100 to 200 lbs per day, per cwt.....70
200 to 500 lbs per day, per cwt.....65
500 to 1,000 lbs per day, per cwt.....60
Warm loads, per cwt.....50
Ice for sale by the car load.
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE CO.
Office—Twentieth and Railroad streets,
au29-g12 Pittsburgh, Pa.



FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.
Persons having packages of clothing for
Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood
Are requested to leave them at
The Mayor's Office,
PITTSBURGH,
The Postoffice,
TEMPERANCEVILLE, OR
City Hall, Allegheny,
And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.
JNO.S. SLAGLE,
au27:f61 Secretary Committee.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floats, &c., &c., &c.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. E. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole.
400 " Springfield Oak Sole.
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, Wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
EXTRA
FALL
We desire to call the special attention of buyers of chased. We have received the first shipment (others e even lower than the same goods sold in the year 1869. can offer unusually good bargains. All departments of
New Black Mohair Alpacas
New Colored Alpacas.
New Fall Delaines.
New Tycoon Repps.
All Wool Sateens, choice shades.
New Black Dress Goods,
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
New French Merinos.
Empress Cloths, Poplins, &c.
Silk Pongees, Repps, &c.
NEW FALL STYLES
In Ladies' and Children's
MADE-UP SUITS
Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
All Styles and Qualities.
Extra Bargains in
Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
Shirting Flannels and Fine Flannels
ALL KINDS.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, A.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.
New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, French Swiss, 8-4 Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen.
Tucked Muslin for Skirts, &c.
Real Pique, at cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask and Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Basques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Cloth, Cuffs and Collars, Linen Sets.
Neck Ruchings, Plaitings and Latest Styles Neck Ties.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Zephyr and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery clasped patterns at reduced prices.
Gentlemen's Vests and Merino Underwear in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Cloth, Wood and Leather Pompadore Panniers.
Llama Lace Points, Jacquet and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland Shawls and Nubias.
Kid Tinted Gloves and Gauntlets.
Ladies' Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Bead Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Tax and Guipure Laces.
BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices now open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Early autumn styles received as soon as out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.
RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
C

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
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PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
58 Fourth Avenue,
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Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.
Collections made on all points of the United States.
We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.
Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.
Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - $200,000
D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostaenger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Obert, P. Habersman.
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International Bank
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
6 Per Cent., per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing customers, payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards, upon agreement relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. SCHOLLING, President.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 2, 1874.

We are gratified to state that the accession of names to the agreement between the creditors and the Allegheny Valley Railroad continues, and several that were quite decided in their refusal to sign, at the outset, have recently given their names. A few still affect to believe that the terms agreed upon are but little, if any, better than at first proposed. This is absurd. At the first there was no defined source from which money could be certainly derived to pay interest on the bonds; now this is done. The interest, and a portion of the principal, are so clearly provided for that the bonds are already, in advance of their issue, canvassed as having a market value of 90 per cent. That persons can possibly do better than this through litigation, is simply absurd. James I. Bennett, Esq., who conducted, principally, the negotiations, was dead against every attempt to jeopardize the claims of the creditors, and would not agree to anything short of the plan finally fixed upon. And this plan fully commended itself to his judgment, as just and right, and in every way acceptable to the creditors. Being a large creditor himself and standing on precisely the same basis as others, he was influenced in the arrangement a satisfactory provision for his claims. It is believed that all the creditors who clearly comprehend their own interest, and do not wish to imperil the claims they have will sign the paper within a few days at the furthest. As the bonds will not be prepared till the paper is signed, the importance of promptness may be distinctly seen.

The banks retain what increase of business developed last last week, and are expecting a gradual increase of activity.

The Allegheny City Treasurer gives notice that taxes unpaid after the first of October next will be subject to have five per cent. added. Philadelphia pursues a kinder policy than either Allegheny or Pittsburgh. In the latter one per cent. only is added to taxes unpaid after September 1.

The great trunk railways West are likely to adhere to the stand they have taken against the ticket agents. The New York Central and Erie railway directors, at their last meeting, approved and confirmed the action taken in that regard, as well as those in favor of increased rates of fare and freights.

The public debt statement shows a decrease in the debt during the last month of $1,626 769 Coin in the Treasury $71,083,390; coin certificates, $29,141 900; currency, $16,691,000; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $55,690,000. Total legal tenders, $382,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued his call for fifteen million dollars of Re-twenties, on which interest will cease on December first. Of this amount twelve millions are coupons and three million registered bonds.

According to estimates made by the late Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, Mr. Delmar, who has retired from the charge of the office of a Commissioner of Agriculture, and who professes to have made diligent observations, the total yield of cereals, grain and breadstuffs will be 5,600,000,000 bushels, of which aggregate wheat will form 1,150,000,000 bushels; oats 1,200,000,000, rye 949,000,000, barley 740,000,000 bushels, and the remainder of maize, buckwheat, millet, rice, and maslin. The British yields are the largest for six years past, and Mr. Delmar concludes that the demand for American wheat will not equal to $2,000,000 bushels. While, should this latter estimate prove correct, this export will be inferior to that of former years, or to what is deemed a good advantage, it should be remembered that in a season of large produce the consumption is generally augmented by reason of the cheapness, and his estimate does not appear to take this fact into consideration. The consumption of other products, such as provision s, meat, cotton, and tobacco, which, with the increased population of Europe are relatively luxuries, is also greatly augmented in seasons when breadstuffs are abundant and cost the consumer less. As far, therefore, as present indications serve, there is reason to believe that the aggregate results of the season's business will be fair, though the activity comes late, and may be of brief durat on. The Central Railroad of New Jersey will execute a consolidated mortgage on its road to secure bonds amounting to $15,000 000. The issue price will be nine y per cent., and the bonds will be issued to the stockholders only.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	109⅞	109⅞
U. S. 6-20s—1861—coupons	118½	118½
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	114½	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	117⅝	117⅝
" 1868—coupons	117⅝	117⅝
10-40's	112⅝	113⅛
Currency 6's	115¾	115¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	113⅛
10-47's—coupons	111⅝	111⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	103	103⅜
Erie	30¾	31¼
I. C.	91	93
L. S. & M. S.	78	78¼
C. C. & I. C.	11¾	12
C., Paul	35⅜	35
Do. Preferred	60	
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾
Do Central	70	70
North Western Common	28⅜	28⅝
Do. Pref	56¾	56¾
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86½	86½
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	77⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	28¾	29⅛
Toledo & Wabash	24¾	25¼
Chicago & Alton	99	99
Adams Express	103½	
American Express	60¾	60¾
U. S. Express	64	64
W., Fargo & Co. Express	77¾	77¾
A. & P Pref	16	16
Fort Wayne	97½	98¾
Merchants Union Express	19¾	
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¾	24¾
Panama	112	
Iron Mountain	15	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P., R. R.	51¾	
" " scrip	102¾	
Reading	102¾	
United Co.'s of N. J.	80¼	
Oil Creek	1¼	
Lehigh Valley	7¾	
Central Transportation	6¼	
Empire do		45
A. V. R. R. 7-30	74	
P. C & St. L.	61¾	89

THE total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 221 instant amounted to 328 150 tons, and for the coal year 11,436,004 tons, against 12 266 601 tons to corresponding time last year; being a decrease of 830,597 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 86,428 tons, and for the year 2 176,008 tons, against 1,974,491 tons to the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 414,578 tons, and for the year of 13,604,172 tons, against 14,241,092 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 636,920 tons. At Port Richmond for the week ending the 29th inst., the receipts of coal were 7,000 tons, the shipments 38,000 tons, aving 52,000 tons on hand. Vessels during the eek have been plenty and freight charges are unchanged. We quote $1 25 to Providence, $1 25@1 50 Boston, and 95 cents to New York. Of the six great coal regions four show a loss on the production of last year, as follows: The Wyoming region, 354 388 tons; the Lehigh region, 296,726 tons; the Schuylkill region, 208,209; and the Shamokin, 54 405 tons. The Lyken's Valley shows an increase of 15,107 tons and the Mahanoy region 178,913 tons. There is some considerable amount of coal yet stocked at the principal coal centres, notwithstanding the general halt in production for the last ten days. At latest dates the supply at Port Richmond was 52,000 tons, against 88,000 the week previous. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had at Honesdale 217,000 tons, Rondout 40,000, at Wilkesbarre 15,000 tons. At Elizabeth, Jersey City and minor points the supply is considerably, but the lateness of the season considered, there is reason to expect the demand for coal for the remainder of the year will equal the supply. The regular advance of 15 cents per ton has been decreed for September. This fact with lessend production, will tend to give firmer tone to the market. The production of Cumberland coal from January 1 to August 15, inclusive, was 1,574,030 net tons to 1,500 tons, as compared with 1,620 536 net tons for the corresponding period last year.—*Phila. Ledger.*

NEW YORK, September 1, 1874.

Prime mercantile paper, short date, 6@6; money 2@2½. The Treasury disbursements were $1 835,000, and the customs receipts $259,000. The produce exports for the week were $5,588,067; to al since January, $197,869 492, against $130,229 227 in the same time last year. Gold 109⅝@109⅞, opening and closing at the latter price. The carrying rates were 1 per cent. and for borrowing 1@3. The clearings were $29,000,000. Sterling was dull at 486¼@486½ for sixty days and 488¾@489 for sight. Railroad bonds were quiet and steady. Sale bonds were as follows: Central Missouri sixes. Government were dull. Stocks opened strong at an advance of ⅛@¼ in the general list and 1¾ on Erie. The market continued firm and advancing, except Erie, which declined weakly. Union Pacific and Western Union were the principal features. The market was quiet and firm during the last hours of business, and the highest quotations of the day were made. The advance ranged from ⅜ to 1⅜ per cent. Shortly before the close there was a reaction of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. Erie closed at 34¼. The two exchanges of the day were 25½@34¼. Among the sales were 61,000 shares Western Union, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 23,000 Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific, 6,500 Rock Island, and 10,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118⅝; 5-20s of '62, 112½; do of '64, 113⅝; do '65, 113½; do new, 116⅝; 5-20s of '67, 117¼; do of '68, 117⅝; new 5s, 112⅜; 10 40s, 112⅜; currency 6s, 117¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93; Tennessee, old, 77; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 30; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 19.

Stocks.—Canton, 54; Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 30; Adams Express, 106½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77¾; American Express, 60½; U. S. Express, 63; Pacific Mail, 47¾; N. Y. Central, 103⅜; Erie, 34¼; do preferred, 57; Harlem, 124; do preferred, 135; Michigan Southern, 72; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¾; Northwestern common, 38; do preferred, 56¾; Rock Island, 103⅛; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 35; do preferred, 55¾; Toledo & Wabash, 24¾; do preferred, 43; Illinois Central, 93; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 99¼; do preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 69¾; Indianapolis, 120; Lake Shore, 78¾; Panama, 113½; Illinois Central, 93; Union Pacific, 29¼; Central Pacific, 90½; Union, 84¾; Hartford & Erie, 15½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, September 1—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2 9-16 per cent., or 7 16 below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion goone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £32,000. Consols for money 92¾; account 93⅝; 5-20s of '65, 108¾; do of '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 104½; New York Central, 96; Erie, 32; preferred, 54.

PARIS, September 1.—Rentes 63f 77½c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Sept. 1, 1874.

General business, while it is generally reported quiet, is perhaps about all that can reasonably be expected, and while there is some complaining and the inquiry for all the leading staples is confined almost entirely to supplying immediate wants, those in, nevertheless, a very fair volume of business in the aggregate. In the produce line our receipts are not large for the important features to record worthy of special notice, and, as regards values, there has been no change since the date of our last report.

APPLES—Continue very dull, with a supply considerably in excess of present requirements, but prices were unchanged; fair to prime choice, $1 to $1 50 ₱ barrel.

BEANS—Very quiet—there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, with increased receipts and offerings, but prices remain about as last quoted—20@25 for prime to choice and 15@20 for common to medium. The New York market is still reported (Sept. 2.

CHEESE—The demand has slacked off slightly again, but with continued light receipts prices are well sustained. We continue to quote at 13@13½ for prime Ohio factory, and 12½@13 for medium.

EGGS—There is a continued steady demand for fresh and with a very light supply the market may be quoted steady at 20—a cent more than which a little more could be received.

FLOUR—The market is decidedly reported dull, although there is no change in rates. Red winter extras of the day sold at $5 25@5 50, and straights $5 75@6 75. The latter figure are being easily obtained, while all that can reasonably be expected—and, notwithstanding there is considerable complaining, we have reason to believe that prices will average as high as the season advances—is $5 10 ₱ barrel.

GROCERIES—Trade in grocery circles, while it is not as lively as could be desired, is somewhat better than it was a week ago. Sugars are firm and unchanged. We quote $1 25 to Providence, $1 25@1 50 Boston, and 95 cents to New York. Of the six great coal regions four show a loss on the production of last year, as follows: The Wyoming region, 354 388 tons; the Lehigh region, 296,726 tons; the Schuylkill region, 208,209; and the Shamokin, 54 405 tons. The Lyken's Valley shows an increase of 15,107 tons and the Mahanoy region 178,913 tons. There is some considerable amount of coal yet stocked at the principal coal centres, notwithstanding the general halt in production for the last ten days. At latest dates the supply at Port Richmond was 52,000 tons, against 88,000 the week previous. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had at Honesdale 217,000 tons, Rondout 40,000, at Wilkesbarre 15,000 tons. At Elizabeth, Jersey City and minor points the supply is considerably, but the lateness of the season considered, there is reason to expect the demand for coal for the remainder of the year will equal the supply. The regular advance of 15 cents per ton has been decreed for September. This fact with lessend production, will tend to give firmer tone to the market. The production of Cumberland coal from January 1 to August 15, inclusive, was 1,574,030 net tons to 1,500 tons, as compared with 1,620 536 net tons for the corresponding period last year.—*Phila. Ledger.*

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PARIS, September 1.—Rentes 63f 77½c

HOME NEWS.

South Side Postal Arrangements.

Postmaster Negley has closed out the three post offices on the South Side, and yesterday the letter carriers were put upon the various routes laid out for them. The following is a list of the carriers: John S. Campbell, Jacob Fording, James Galvin, Reese Jones, Richard D. Jones, John Jenkins, Wesley McDonald, John Peppels, Michael Siegfried and Reese Price.

Opening of the Western University.

On Monday this reputable institution of learning was opened with a full attendance. Our people need no argument to prove that this institution offers superior advantages to pupils desirous of acquiring a thorough classical or scientific education. The pupil who successfully passes the curriculum of the Western University is not surpassed in the liberality, practicalness and thoroughness of his attainments.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Collector T. W. Davis reports the following collections of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-second District, during the month ending August 31st:

Total collections on spirits	$ 6,258 45
Total collections on tobacco	21,742 84
Total collections on fermented liquors	10,755 90
Total	$38,757 19

Promptly on Time.

The *Peoples' Monthly* for September—a splendid likeness of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on first page; two original illustrated sketches; some very interesting chapters of Mr. McKnight's entertaining serial, "Simon Girty," &c., &c. We are glad to know that the *Monthly* is prospering; it is a laudable *home* enterprise and our people should patronize it still more extensively. For sale at all the news stands today, though every *Pittsburgher* ought to subscribe for it regularly.

Monongahela City Excited.

The people of Monongahela City are just now very much excited over an alleged case of abortion. The parties charged with the crime are a carpet weavers named Cassiday and a young girl named Croll, and the victim a lady named Fanny Applegate. A married sister of Miss Applegate made an information against the parties named charging that by use of instruments and medicine they accomplished their purpose. They were arrested and held in $1,000 bail for a hearing. Both the accused have, until this affair, borne good reputations.

Allegheny City Property.

The Committee on City Property, of Allegheny, met last evening and awarded the contract to Craig Bros. for placing steam heating apparatus in the City Building.

The contract for placing a sewer at the Troy Hill engine house was awarded to John R. Wasson for $140.

The Controller was directed to insure the Knapp's Battery Armory for the sum of $3,500 for three years.

After approving some bills and transacting unimportant business adjourned.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless].

C. J. Rhodes, bankrupt. Register's report of distribution among lien creditors approved by the Court.

Constantine Oser, bankrupt. Petition for allowance of counsel fees presented and referred to Register Shafer.

Hial Cook, assignee of Cook, Davis & Leach, bankrupts, vs. S. B. Manly and Adams Davis. A. J. Foster, Esq., of Erie, was appointed master to take testimony and make report, in the place of A. B. Force, Esq., resigned.

Messrs. T. & J. F. McCance.

No evidence is needed to convince our readers of the meritorious character of the Merchant Tailoring House of Messrs. T. & J. T. McCance, No. 196 Liberty street, other than the fact that very few business houses, can show an older, and none a more honorable record. Our oldest inhabitants point with pride to this establishment as indicative of the substantial worth of business men of bygone times, and surely so long a continuance in business must argue the confidence of the public in their manufactures and system of dealing. They are just opening a choice of new fall goods, to which they ask the inspection of their old friends and patrons. See advertisement on this page.

Reunion of Relatives.

A very pleasant reunion was held on Monday evening at the residence of Dr. L. Oldshue, on Fulton street. The party, numbering perhaps some thirty or forty ladies and gentlemen, all in the spring-time of life, was, with two or three exceptions, composed exclusively of adultives of the genial Doctor and his family. Some were from Indian, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the others residents of Pittsburgh and the counties adjacent. Nearly all being familiar with the terpsichorean art, the goddess of pleasure received her fair share of attention, and for hours the tripping feet threaded the mazes of the dance. The occasion was a happy and auspicious one indeed, and all present entered heart and soul into the enjoyment of the evening.

Report of Fruit and Flower Charity.

The committee for August report contributions of cash: Mrs. W. J. Morehead, $3.00; Mrs. Taompson Bell, $5.00; Mrs. Harding, $2.00; Mrs. Chas. Gormley, $1.00; Orlando Metcalf, $20, and at various times during the month contributions of fruit, flowers, vegetables, magazines and papers from Mr. Frank Gordon, Mrs. W. P. Heyman, George W. Backofen, Miss Foster, Miss Kate Guthrie, Miss Mary McKee, Mrs. Chas. Zorg, Q. A. Zobinger, Mrs. Geo. Black, Miss Williams, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Ward, Mrs. W. J. Morehead, Mrs. Swett, Mrs. George Edwards, Mrs. J. P. Wood, Mrs. Thos. Howe Black, Miss M. Childs, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. Harbaugh, G. W. Hatman, Mrs. C. J. Clark, Mrs. Tuisler, Miss Gee, Miss Ward, Miss Annie Davis, Mrs. McMasters, Mrs. David Brown, the Misses Bakewell, Miss Logan, F. H. Eaton, and the Messrs. Murdock for handsomely arranged baskets of cut flowers.

The committee distributed during the month at Passavant's, Marcy and Homoeopathic Hospital, Home for Destitute, Widows' Home Guild Dispensary and Little Sisters of the Poor, 967 bouquets, 9 baskets and 4 boxes of flowers, 10 baskets of apples, 8 baskets blackberries, 7 baskets tomatoes, 11 melons, 2 baskets beans, 35 cucumbers, 20 pounds sugar, 8 bunches onions, 1 peck potatoes, 2 dozen lemons, 8 boxes peaches, 1 basket pears, 1 basket grapes, 6 fans, 3 heads cabbage, magazines and papers.

Committee { Miss Lizzie Butler, / Miss Agnes Hays.

The committee for September, Mrs. Loomis, Miss Foster and Miss McGuffy, will be at the rooms on the regular days to receive contributions and make distributions among the institutions. The days are Tuesdays and Fridays from 9 A. M., to 12 M.

Grapes, &c.

Mr. Wm. R. Conn, a subscriber to the GAZETTE, who resides in Fayette county, near the mouth of the Cheat river, and cultivates an extensive grapery just over the line in Western Virginia, sends us a liberal variety and quantity of samples of the fruit age of his vineyard. Mr. W. F. Turner, of Allegheny city, who with his family has been spending some time in Mr. Conn's neighborhood, was kind enough to be the bearer of his present, and from him we learn, what the grapes sent abundantly prove, that the soil and climate are admirably adapted to the richest development of the grape. We have never seen finer Concords, Delawares or Martha—except of California growth, than these from Mr. Conn's grapery. The grape and the cluster of each variety are very much larger than any specimen we have seen of the growth of Allegheny county. We wish our growers could see the samples as they are displayed in our office to-day. Mr. Conn has our sincere thanks for a present so rare and so acceptable. We enjoy their delightful bequest while we write.

Mr. Turner, who is an intelligent observer, describes the country about the confluence of the Cheat with the Monongahela, as exceedingly fertile and rich in coal, lime, iron and timber, as well as agricultural, and no part of Pennsylvania possesses purer water or more salubrious air. The iron manufactories of Pittsburgh should lose no time in pushing to completion the system of slackwater as far up into Virginia as possible, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston R. R., also should be made to pierce the rich mineral regions through which it is designed to pass, and thus make that country contribute as to undeveloped district can, to the industrial prosperity and wealth of Pittsburgh. By-the-by, Mr. Turner desires us to return his thanks and those of his family to the good people of Fayette county for the generous hospitality by which their sojourn among them was made so pleasant, that they will long remember it as a most agreeable episode in their lives, strongly tempting him to go up and abide permanently in their midst.

AQUATIC.

Fair Prospects for a Race Between "Eph." Morris and Brown, of Halifax.

As has already been announced, "Eph." Morris yesterday received a telegram from Halifax accepting his challenge to row Brown the race to come off on the Kenebenasis river at St. John's, and offering him $500 for his expenses. The dispatch fixed the date for the contest as September 23. Morris yesterday stated that the proposed arrangement was perfectly satisfactory to him in every particular, except the date. His proposition was to row on the 25th, and he says he cannot well be ready before that day, as he would like to practice here four days, take five days for the trip and recover from sea-sickness, which he should reasonably expect to suffer and then have ten days during which to become acquainted with the course.

Morris thinks that the change in the date may have been caused by an error of the telegraph operator. He yesterday sent a dispatch to Halifax accepting the proposition if the 25th is fixed for the contest.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

A Transfer Under the New Rules.

Yesterday morning Prof. Conforth, Assistant State Superintendent, arrived in the city on business connected with soldiers' orphans. Under a recent law all soldiers' orphans are to be kept only in the institutions provided for them by the State. There are four of these institutions located in western part of the State, viz.: Philippsburg, Uniontown, Dayton, and Mercer, and Prof. Conforth yesterday superintended the transfer of the soldiers' orphans in private institutions here, to their new homes. There were twenty-seven of these orphans in the Protestant asylum on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, who were taken out and a majority of them sent to Philippsburg. The remainder were devided among the other three schools.

Quite a number of the soldiers' orphans arrived at the Union Depot yesterday on their return from the vacation trip. They gave very evidence that the vacation had been happily enjoyed.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS

Regular Meeting Last Night—Annual Reports of Committees—Statement of the Financial Affairs of the Board—Alderman Smith's Charges Against Professor Conroy—Mr. Walton's Indictment of Mr. Smith—Oil Upon the Troubled Waters—All the Charges Finally Withdrawn.

A regular meeting of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City, was held last night in the Select Council Chamber. The session was opened with prayer by the President, Rev. Joseph King. The following members were present at roll call: Messrs. Brown, Beaney, Craig, Cumming, Dunlap, Donaldson, Davidson, Eaton, Golden, Hobson, Hemphill, Hamilton, Hay, Lanegan, Lea, Lorenz, Miller, Morrison, Miller, Morse, McCance, McNaugher, Patterson, Park, Riggs, Ritenour, Sprague, Smith, Slack, Trimble, Walton, Welsh, Young, and President King.

The minutes of the July meeting were read and approved. In August, owing to the want of a quorum, no meeting was held.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Lorenz reported the following teachers as having been elected for the ensuing year in the Seventh ward: Milton Jones, Principal; Mary E McClelland, Assistant Principal; Mary C. Hays and Adda Wadsworth, Grammar Department; Lide J. Henderson, Lizzie Parkhill and Mary E. McCall, Intermediate Department; Mary Jamieson, Emma George, Maggie Alston and Jennie Maxwell, Primary Department. They were all confirmed, as was also the election of Prof. John Collier as Principal in the Eighth ward, Miss Mary L. Jones to fill the vacancy in the Sixth ward, occasioned by the resignation of Miss Lizzie T. Renwick, and of Miss Martha L. Mason to a position in the colored school.

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. King submitted the annual report of the Committee on School Inspection, being a report of examinations by the members of the committee in the various ward schools of the city. They reported that they had found the schools in very good condition, and presented a detailed report of their examinations. Miss Lizzie Lyon of the first precinct of the Fourth ward reached the highest average, ninety-five per cent, in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. The per centage in those four studies in the different wards varies from 50 20-21 to 87¼. The report also complimented the efficiency of the City Superintendent, Mr. John Davis. It also says that "during the past year there have occurred things of which particular mention need not be made, that have operated to the disadvantage and injury of the schools of our city, in diverting attention from those things to which it should be closely given. We hope their occurrence will not be repeated. Directors, City Superintendent, Principals, Teachers and the great public should, if possible, all act and work in harmony. Our aim should be one—the progress of education and constant improvement of our city schools. Our own opinions, when differing from those entertained by others, should be held with perfect toleration. Calmness, sober, enlightened reason, good judgment, perfect self-command and a high conscientious regard to the importance of the interests intrusted to us, should characterize all our proceedings, whether in our local boards, or in the meeting of the Board of Controllers. He who cannot rule his own spirit lacks an essential qualification for taking part in the guidance of the educational interests of a great city."

NOT APPRECIATED.

The report seemed to meet with very general approval except that part of it quoted above, a number of the members stating that in their opinion it was somewhat superfluous, and that there was no necessity for having it printed in the annual report, thus showing to the world that the Board was not so much of a unit on as many points as it might be. It was finally referred back to the committee to be trimmed up and made more palatable. No explicit instructions to that effect were given, but it was generally understood that such was the object of the reference.

LAST YEAR'S FINANCES.

Mr. C. W. Bouney, Secretary, submitted the annual report of the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the year ending June 1, 1874, as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 1, 1873	$ 27,883 52
Receipts from school taxes	99,145 70
Receipts from building taxes	76,003 40
State appropriation	5,224 00
Bonds and other sources	53,453 34
Total	$ 261,709 96

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries paid Teachers	$ 100,531 71
" " Superintendent	1,600 00
" " Secretary	500 00
" " Janitor	145 80
Paid for Fuel, &c.	27,070 71
Purchasing grounds	16,493 68
Building and Furnishing Houses	58,454 40
Renting and Repairing	9,670 82
Debt and Interest paid	32,811 17
Balance on hand	14,431 67
Total	$ 261,709 96

The estimated values of the school property is as follows:

First ward	$ 20,000 00
Second ward	132,000 00
Third ward	150,000 00
Fourth ward	160,000 00
Fifth ward	92,600 00
Sixth ward	112,911 80
Seventh ward	35,000 00
Eighth ward	10,000 00
Ninth ward	65,000 00
Tenth ward	10,000 00
Eleventh ward	9,775 00
Colored School	25,000 00
Total	$ 832,286 88
Bonded indebtedness	362,019 00
Value over indebtedness	$ 470,267 59

The assets of the Board consist of the unpaid taxes on delinquent duplicates of 1872 and 1873, which aggregate $14,362 15, and balances in depository June 1, 1874, $881 55.

The cost per pupil in average attendance based on the total expenses of the Board is $34 43 and based upon tuition alone is $13 39. The cost of maintaining the Library last year was 79 cents per member.

The salaries of the male teachers average $1,407 27, and those of the female teachers average $487 72 per teacher. There are one hundred and seventy-four now engaged in the public schools.

The report further set forth the condition of the Industrial expenses of the Board, and of the colored schools, and also the condition of the various delinquent school tax collectors. It was received and ordered to be printed.

Prof. Eaton submitted the report of the Committee on Colored Schools, and Mr. Hay remarked, it was highly colored but contained nothing of general interest. It was, however, adopted, eulogy on retiring teacher and all, and ordered to be printed in the annual report. The same disposition was made of the report of the Committee on Night Schools, submitted by Mr. R. C. Miller.

BOND APPROVED.

The bond of the Allegheny Trust Co., the chosen depository of the Board, was presented by the Secretary. Mr. Hay moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee for examination. He said that he had been bothered by citizens of Allegheny who complained to him of the loose manner in which the finances of the Board are managed, and he thought before approving the bond its sufficiency should undergo examination by the committee named. At a previous meeting he had been told that a depository *must* be chosen then, and now he was informed that the bond of that depository *must* be approved at once. Mr. Hay expressed his disapproval of such a manner of procedure, and urged its reference to the Finance Committee. His motion to that effect was ruled out of order by the chair on the ground that the law did not *require* the reference of the bond. The President, however, withdrew his decision, and after the bond had been read by the Secretary, it was, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, approved, and Mr. Hay's motion was not put at all.

The Diamond Savings Bank reported a balance in favor of the Board, on September 1st, of $34,795 43. A warrant was ordered to be drawn for its transfer to the Allegheny Trust Company.

A number of bills were presented, and some were ordered to be paid and others referred to the proper committees.

Mr. Benney offered a resolution providing that the Secretary be instructed hereafter to invite proposals from the banks of Allegheny for the school moneys, by a circular addressed to the cashier of each bank, and that the proposals be opened and the award made at the regular meeting in June of each year. Carried.

Mr. Hobson offered a paragraph from the Wallace bill that in his opinion changes the manner of electing Controllers and alters materially many sections of the school law of the State. On his motion it was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Hay, Smith, Dunlap, R. C. Miller, Park, Riggs, Haworth, Burchfield, Slack, Golden and Cummings.

CHARGES AGAINST PROFESSOR CONROY.

Mr. D. L. Smith preferred a series of charges against J. M. Conroy, Principal of the Fifth Ward Schools. The charges allege that said J. M. Conroy did utter and publish in a newspaper, on the 15th of June, 1874, an article insulting and disrespectful to the Board of Controllers, and having a tendency to demoralize the schools. That he in said article reflected upon a sub-committee of the Board, and charged them with unfairness and conduct, unworthy of gentlemen. That the article contained various with truth and false in the following particulars: 1st—One of the Committee has conceived a bitter hatred toward certain Principals of the ward schools, and is determined to accomplish their overthrow. 2nd—"Maddened by the opposition of the Principals to certain measures of the City Superintendent, which they believe to be unwise, he attempts to punish them by decapitation." 3d—"He here took down a list of names of the principals of schools." 4th—"Words, foreign, obsolete, rare and of difficult orthography, were given as tests of the ability of the children. Fifty-seven words of this character were given in the Fifth ward and the manuscripts were taken to the Sixth ward and made the subject of merriment." 5th—"Not content with this the committee adds insult to injury by parading the mistakes of the pupils before the public through the daily papers."

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